THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, ... EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON, ... BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy, ... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,) ..... 25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year,) ..... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 29. NO. 251.

CITY ITEMS.

Get Your Tickets
For the Grand Gift Concert, at City Hall, Fourth of July. See advertisement.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer
Makes quick work with flies and if commenced early, keeps the house clear all summer. Look out for imitations. Get Dutcher's only. 1625-im-ed

Good News.
Unfermented Aerated Bread can now be had at Marvin's cracker Bakery, No. 64 Fourth street. All physicians recommend it for dyspeptics.

Asiatic Cholera Pills.
Over thirty-five years increasing demand has established the fact that Dr. Wood's unrivalled Cholera Pills are the best in the world. They are the most reliable and most convenient. They are instantaneous in their effects. They are a sure and certain preventative of cholera and a positive cure of the fully developed disease. Call and examine the highest testimonials ever given in favor of any medicine presented to public notice. Ask for Dr. Wood's Cholera Pills, Price, One Dollar per box, with full directions. Send orders to J. M. Fulton, Druggist, No. 108 Smithfield street.

Fourth of July
Is to be celebrated here by a Grand Gift Concert. See advertisement elsewhere. Agents be careful to send in your returns by July 2d.

Goods, all Nice, New, Clean
And perfect at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Frogs, Spring Chicken,
Turtle and Clam Soup and all delicacies of the season, served up at the most reasonable rates at the Fricker Dining Saloon, next door to the postoffice.

An Epoch in Medicine.
Dr. Wood's Cholera Pills are the most thorough preventative of Asiatic Cholera ever produced. No person ought to be without them. The satisfaction they have given during the past thirty five years that they have been before the American public as a powerful cholera medicine beyond dispute. They are an infallible cure for Diarrhœa, Dysentery and all cholera-atic indications Full directions accompany each box. Price one dollar. Send your order, wholesale or retail, to J. M. Fulton, Druggist No. 108 Smithfield street.

Cheap and Fashionable Hats
At the extensive and popular Hat and Cap House of Wm. Fleming, No. 120 Wood street. We are now selling off our stock of men's and boys' Straw Hats, men's, boys' and children's fine Felt Hats, ladies' and misses' Hats, trimmed and untrimmed Sea dos, Sundowns, Derby's, &c., at great reduction Wholesale and retail customers would do well to avail themselves of this opportunity for laying in a supply.

The Coolest Place in the City
To dine is the Fricker Saloon, next door to the postoffice.

Why Not Use the Best ?
Dr. Bigelow, a noted physician of Boston, says: "From our past observations I do not believe that olera should it appear in this country, will be so likely to trouble New England as it has to visit the various regions of the South and West." Among all he many remedies advertised, there are none that act so completely as a preventative to this *misirous* poison, and which give such perfect health as Wood's Cholera Pills. They restore the appetite, and invigorate the system, thoroughly keeping off that terrible scourge, the Cholera. Price, one dollar per box. Send your orders at once, wholesale or retail, to J. M. Fulton, Druggist, No. 108 Smithfield street.

Cheap as Ever.
The rise of Gold has not affected the price of Tea and Groceries at 114 Smithfield street. Good Yellow Sugar at 8½ lbs. for $1; fine Porto Rico Sugar at 7½ lbs. for $1; Coffee sugar, A, B and C, 6½, 6¾, 6 lbs for $1; best Rio Coffee at 25 cents per lb; Java, 28c; Good, 25c; Old Government Java Coffee, 40c. The very best Teas in the city from $1 10 to $2 per lb., and all other goods in proportion, cheaper than ever at the Red Front Grocery and Tea Emporium, No. 114 Smithfield street, opposite the postoffice. A Guckenheimer & Bros.

Soft Shell Crabs,
Just received and served up at the Fricker Dining Saloon, next door to the postoffice.

The Great Cholera Remedy.
Dr. Wood's world renowned Cholera Pills are warranted to afford instant and permanent relief in all cases of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, &c., price one dollar per box, with all directions given. Send orders to J. M. Fulton, Druggist, No. 108 Smithfield street.

Ice Cold.' Craig's Soda Water.

The Daily Commercial

Important Soldiers' Movement.

A call has been issued, signed by Generals Logan, Palmer, Hayne and other distinguished soldiers of Illinois, for a mass convention of the "Grand Army of the Republic" of Illinois—a political organization of military men—to be held at Springfield on the 15th of next month.

The soldiers' celebration of the Fourth of July, which is to come off at Salem, in Marion county, Illinois, bids fair to be the most imposing demonstration of the kind which has ever transpired in the West. In addition to the Governor and his staff, who will be in attendance, Major Generals W. T. Sherman and John A. Logan have written letters to the Governor, stating that they will positively be present. The crowd will probably reach twenty-five thousand persons.

An Explanation with a Difference.

A press dispatch was so worded as to state that Mr. Galt, in the Canadian Parliament, moved a resolution to indemnify the Provinces for the expenses incurred in arming to resist the Fenians. The statement is somewhat different as said a Quebec lock in the Tennessee Legislature, which is to be produced by the members of the Constitutional amendment not agreed to their seats, which will leave the House Assembly without a quorum.

A Nashville special says: The Committee on the Blaine-Conkling affair are said to have decided that Fry's letter to Blaine, containing charges and imputations against Conkling, is substantially untrue.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE NATIONAL HIGHWAY.

Connellsville Railroad Case.

The Company Has Not Misused its Charter.

The Able Charge of Judge McCandless.

State Lines Not Upon the Map of the Union.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WILLIAMSPORT, June 28, 1866.

In the case of the city of Baltimore against the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the jury found for the plaintiff—in other words that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company has not misused its charter. The jury were out only ten minutes. H.

Charge of Hon. Wilson M'Candless.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.
WILLIAMSPORT, June 28,

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, AT WILLIAMSPORT, JUNE TERM, 1866.—The City of Baltimore vs. the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, et al. In Equity.

Judge M'Candless instructed the jury as follows:

I regret very much that in the trial of this issue, I have not had the assistance of my colleague, Mr. Justice Grier, whose severe indisposition has prevented him from taking his seat on the bench at this term. His high judicial reputation, co-extensive with the Union, would have given a great moral effect to the instructions which it is the duty of the Court to utter for your guidance. That is not expected in what may be said by me. This is an issue out of chancery, to inform the conscience of the chancellor as to a question of fact, which cannot be revised elsewhere, and I have only to instruct you as to what constitutes misuse and abuse of the franchise of a corporation. Your verdict for either party, in making his decree, the Chancellor may disregard altogether. You will have perceived during this protracted and interesting investigation that the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by an act passed the 25th of April, 1865, and which, the Governor of the State refusing to sign, under a provision of the Constitution, became a law on the 19th of May, and, of the same year, granted to the Board of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company have the right to make their road to the Maryland line, and to connect there with any road authorized by the State of Maryland.

The case now on trial is one of great national importance, was not the assignee of the wise provisions of the Constitution, nor is it the policy of the Government and people of the United States, that any Commonwealth shall be permitted to place restrictions upon commerce between the States. Obstructions, to any territory so wide in extent, embracing such a variety of soil, climate and mineral wealth, and with a restored and unbroken nationality, so capable of future and further extension and development, that both for military and commercial purposes the present boundary lines of States are not to be considered upon the map of the Union. It seems too much like the European system of vising passports at the thresholds and gratuitous gratuitous due to the sovereignty rank and file, who were always present in the hour of danger, and whose self-sacrificing patriotism has triumphantly sustained the glory and honor of the Republic." In reference to the practicability and utility of this measure he holds that the public debt will never properly aggregated until the just claims of the country's defenders are awarded to them. He says:

If the Government has not the money to pay its demand for bounties to our soldiers, why did not Congress authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue five per cent. gold bonds in all sums of $50 and upwards, payable in forty years, making them a Soldiers' Bounty Bonds," but receivable at all times in payment for Government lands at par. This would enable the soldier at any time to exchange his bonds for public lands on any of the great railroad lines pending to the Pacific, or in any other way he might choose to locate. This would cause the bonds at once to be in demand. Those who did not choose to locate in the United States, could sell their bonds at par to those who wished to do so. Besides, if the soldiers had chosen to take up lands for their bonds, the country would be certain that the great debt was being filled up with a population that would and had stood by it in the hour of its fatal need. The soldier's pittance would, at the same time, be the reward of patriotism, and that his posterity after him would remain it as such. I think that in this way the country would scarcely feel the payment of the debt to its defenders. The public lands are enormous, and their proper disposal, by creating Government rations. Negro troops and part of the force detailed to relieve the California volunteers were also landed.

Work was suspended on the Sierra, Colorado, Santa Rita and Mogollon mines in consequence of the scarcity of provisions, and the danger of hostile Indians.

Major Joseph Updegraff, of the 9th United States Infantry, died yesterday.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Business Suspended—Failures—The Misery Defeated—Meeting of the Chambers—Battle Soon Expected Between the Allies and Paraguayans.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The steamer North American, from Rio Janeiro on the 3d inst., has arrived.

Business at Rio was completely suspended, owing to the scarcity of money and failures. Several failures had occurred. No business would probably be transacted until further advices were received from Europe.

The Ministry had been beaten in the vote on the budget, and the meeting of both Chambers was to take place on the 8th.

River Plate advices say no engagement had yet taken place, but a battle was soon expected between the Allies and Paraguayans. Much sickness prevailed among the Allies.

Cholera at Elizabeth, N. J.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Since the first case of cholera in Elizabeth, N. J., noted a few days since, there have been twenty additional cases, with nine deaths. The infected district has been placed under charge of the police, who have fumigated the houses, destroyed the bedding and clothing of the patients. The disease has been checked as no new cases have been reported for three days.

Two cases of cholera in Jersey City have been reported.

Fire in Natchez, Miss.

NATCHEZ, June 28.—A fire occurred here this morning. Four stores were completely destroyed. Loss one hundred thousand dollars.

WASHINGTON.

NIAGARA SHIP CANAL.

Probable Passage of the Bill in Senate.

Donating Public Lands to Railroads.

The Tariff Bill in the House.

General Moorhead a Protective Tariff Man.

No Bridging of the Mississippi.

General Geary Urging the Passage of the Tariff Bill.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1866.

The Niagara Ship Canal.

The bill to authorize the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara was under discussion for some time in the Senate today. The amendment reported by the Committee on Commerce at the solicitation of Senator Morgan, requiring the consent of the State of New York before the construction of the proposed work can be commenced, was severely animadverted on by several of the Senators. It was contended that the canal would add to the means of the national defense, and that the authority of the General Government to authorize a work of this nature was indispensable, and not at all contingent, on the consent of the State of New York or any other State. Mr. Sherman's motion to postpone until December next was not received with much favor, and was finally withdrawn. The debate on the bill to-day seems to indicate that a majority of the Senate is in favor of its passage, with the proviso requiring the consent of the State of New York stricken out. The Western interest is too strong for that of New York.

The Public Lands.

The House to-day passed half a dozen bills donating land to Michigan and Minnesota to aid in the construction of railroads and canals in those States. They met with no opposition, and any debate or attracting any particular attention from the House. At last when a bill came up to change the direction of the St. Paul and Lake Superior Railroad, Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, by an act passed the 25th of April, 1865, and which, the Governor of the State refusing to sign, under a provision of the Constitution, became a law on the 19th of May, and, of the same year, granted to the Board of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company have the right to make their road to the Maryland line, and to connect there with any road authorized by the State of Maryland, entered a general protest against donating any any more lands to Minnesota, declaring that the State had been fairly gridironed over by land grant railroads. The bill, however, finally passed.

The Tariff Bill.

The House took up the Tariff bill in Committee of the Whole, and finished by adopting the section fixing the duty on wool and woolens. Mr. Morrill, Chairman of Ways and Means Committee, made an hour's speech in support of the bill, which he declared was merely a temporary measure. The most significant part of his speech was the declaration that in his opinion specific duties must hereafter only than it was one year ago. The outbreak of the war was now exceeding by ten or twelve millions per month the receipts in the single port of New York alone.

Gen. Moorhead on Duty on Coal.

The debate on the duty of fifty cents per ton on bituminous coal brought up General Moorhead, of the Pittsburgh district, who said that in the Committee on Ways and Means he contended for the duty of one dollar and a quarter per ton, but was willing to compromise. From the new England manufacturers who obtain their bituminous coal from Nova Scotia, Mr. Moorhead announced himself as a protective tariff man.

Bridging the Mississippi.

The Senate Committee on Post Roads have decided adversely to reporting a general bill to allowing the bridging of the Mississippi by States or by corporations.

The White House.

The President received nearly all who applied for an interview to-day, on account of the number calling for that purpose being rather smaller than usual. Amongst those who were in with the Presidential party were Lieut. Gen. Grant, Secretary Welles, General Averill, of cavalry note, Senators Hendricks and Clark, Representative Rousseau and Judge Usher. Secretary Harlan had a protracted interview with the President this afternoon.

Lists Transmitted.

The General Land Office has just transmitted to the Governor of the State of Michigan, approved May 15th, 1866, a list in the state of 7,071 acres of swamp lands, enuring under the provisions of the Congressional grant by act of 28th September, 1850, and to the Governor of Minnesota, approved May 15th, a list of unexpired land, covering 6,168 acres, resting title in the State under the same grant.

Pardons.

The lull in the granting of pardons still continues. In consultation with the President to be issued has been very few indeed. To-day he directed pardons to be issued to eight persons from Alabama and Texas, a few of them under the first exception or petty officer clause, but the rest of them under the thirteenth or twenty thousand dollar clause.

To be Mustered Out.

An order issued from the War Department directs the honorable muster out of service on account of their age, being no longer fit or required, of fifty-one assistant quartermasters, eight commissaries of subsistence, ten officers of the engineer corps, seven Judge Advocates, four assistant Adjutant Generals, three paymasters, and one aide-de-camp.

Seat Conarmed.

The House to day without any debate, confirmed the right of representative Kelso, of the 4th Massachusetts District, to his seat. They thus voted Boyd, the contestant, twenty-five hundred dollars.

In Behalf of the Tariff.

Gen. Geary, of Pennsylvania, is here and advocating the passage of the tariff bill, pending in the House.

Dishonorably Dismissed.

An official order of the War Department announces that Captain Phillip R. Forney, Fourteenth United States Infantry, son of John W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate, has been dismissed the service dishonorably, by a Court Martial, held at San Francisco, May 31, 1866, for disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The first offense was a failure to join his command when ordered. The second was presenting in payment of a debt a check for one hundred dollars on a bank in which he had and never had had any funds.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1866.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day sent a message to the House in reply to a resolution requesting information, as to whether any of the civil or military employees of the government have assisted in the rendition of public honors to the rebels, living or dead. He encloses a communication from the heads of departments, in substance as follows: The Secretary of State says he has no information on the subject. The Attorney General remarks that his department has no knowledge of such disloyal demonstration on the part of any officer subject to his jurisdiction, and he believes none such has been taken place. The Postmaster General says he has no information upon any branch of the inquiry, so far it may relate to persons from the employees of his department. The Secretary of the Interior says: "None of the employees of this department, so far as I am advised, and believe, within the State of Georgia, or any other of the rebel States, have, in any way countenanced or assisted in the rendition of public honors to traitors, or given aid, encouragement to the obstruction or denial by the rebel authorities of the privilege of doing his honors to loyal dead, or respect to loyal soldiers who have perished far from their homes and kindred." The Secretary of the Treasury makes a similar report. The Secretary of War says his department is not in possession of any official information on the subject.

CIRCULAR FOR TREASURER SPINNER.

A circular has been issued by Gen. Spinner, United States Treasurer, snbodying the opinion of the Solicitor of the Treasury, Mr. Jordon, from which the former says it will be seen that no authority is invested in the Treasurer or any officer in the Department, to refund to any National Bank the amount of duty claimed to have been paid erroneously, exacted from it, either by direct returns of the amount paid, or by allowing it as a credit to the bank on the payment in July next.

NAVAL BASIN FOR IRON-CLADS.

The board appointed to examine the site of the naval basin for iron-clads at Portland, has reported against it.

THE VIRGINIA FREEDMEN.

Brevet Brigadier General F. D. Sewell, Inspector General of the Freedmen's Bureau for Virginia, has just completed a tour of inspection. He recommends a reduction of agents of the Bureau to one-third. He states that the issue of rations is steadily decreasing, and will be less after the present month. The largest issues are made at Richmond, Petersburg, Hampton and Norfolk, where the largest number of paupers and destitute are congregated. He recommends that they be sent back into the country, where the demand for labor is much beyond the supply.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed John Spear as Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Kansas, and Duff Green as Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi. The latter is not the Duff Green of quondam political notoriety.

FROM MEXICO.

Official news from El Paso states that the campaign of General Escobedo has been completed without effecting any serious injury to the Liberal army.

TREATIES RATIFIED.

The Senate to-day ratified several Indian treaties.

Jeff. Davis's Friends—European Tourists.

NEW YORK, June 28.—A Washington special despatch says it is reported that Gov. Pratt, of Maryland, has made application to the President for permission to the friends of Jefferson Davis to visit him at Fortress Monroe.

Official returns show that over six thousand tourists per month, are leaving for Europe. Only one-fifteenth of them are carried in American vessels.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA DISTRICT.

The contest for the Democratic nomination in this Congressional district is very warm between Alex. Coffroth, present member, and J. McLowell Sharpe, of Franklin. The Chambersburg *Repository* says: "General Coffroth has carried Bedford county for Congress—thus starting out with two of the five counties, to none for Mr. Sharpe. Fulton and Franklin will instruct for Sharpe, but Adams is considered debatable ground, and the chances are considered nearly equal with the General's dogged pertinacity a little ahead. If Coffroth shall be able to get it well circulated in the mountain strongholds of Democracy in Fulton and Adams, that he voted against the trial of Jeff. Davis, he may yet overthrow Mr. Sharpe's calculations in his district. In the meantime the Union men, confident of their ability to elect General Koontz, are indifferent spectators, and will accept either as the nominee with satisfaction."

PENNSYLVANIA U. S. SENATOR.

The Crawford County Convention of Return Judges, on Tuesday, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the representatives nominated this day, shall be and are instructed to vote, first and last, for Andrew G. Curtin as United States Senator to succeed Edgar Cowan.

The Norristown *Herald* declares in favor of Judge Kelley for U. S. Senator. It concludes an article on the subject thus: "For ourselves we believe no stronger name can be presented than that of William D. Kelley; and trust the representation of the interests of our great State will be confided to the hands of so true and able an advocate of American Industry, the dignity of labor and the rights of humanity. While we should cheerfully join in the choice of Colonel Forney, Colonel McClure, Governor Curtin, ex-Speaker Grow, or any other man who stands thus forward in the ranks, we urge first the choice we have indicated."

Col. A. McClure, ("Horace,") writing from Harrisburg to the Chambersburg *Repository*, in alluding to Col. John W. Forney's announcement that he is a candidate for United States Senator from this State, says: "But no matter why, Col. Forney stands high among the faithful people of Lebanon, declares his platform with ability and candor, and puts old Pennsylvania customs behind him as he announces himself a candidate for the Senatorship. There is nothing more in the performance of this politics in the history of Col. Forney. He is rough-hewed his way into prominence as a Democratic editor in Lancaster, where he attached himself with all the ardor of his genial nature to the fortunes of James Buchanan. Subsequently he was secretary and chief clerk of the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*, and made the most efficient and respected Democratic organ ever published in that city before or since. He was afterwards chosen Clerk of Congress, and once suffered defeat in that body in an effort for re-election by Southern Democrats declaring that Forney was 'too Yankee.' During part of Pierce's Administration, during which Washington and its honors was the prize, Forney was a prominent candidate for and Jackson for the last thirty years.

The candidates for Senator are Simon Cameron, formerly Secretary of War; Andrew G. Curtin, ex-Governor, Andrew G. Curtin; Thos. Williams and J. K. Moorhead of Allegheny, now in Congress; W. D. Kelley, of Philadelphia; Judge Wilson, and John W. Forney. Each of these candidates is satisfactory to the people of his State. They have a respectable following of friends, it is amusing to examine their speculations. The leading candidate, Mr. Cameron, is now in his own town, and has a singular personal influence in his section. He has also large pecuniary interests in railroad companies here besides being a man of vast fortune, has lived here for the greater part of his life. The power grasped upon Mr. Cameron in other States has not influenced him here. He has never been a candidate for him with a spirit of enthusiasm that is quite marvelous to those who do not understand his personal popularity at home.

Governor Curtin is eminently one of the most popular men in Pennsylvania, and has done much during the six years of his administration. Without any of those peculiar elements of character which make Mr. Cameron so strong, the head of a tribe of Highlandman, and give him a following as large and as devoted as a Highland chief, Governor Curtin has possessed a personal way about him—is an amiable, clever—what the Scotch call a 'canny' man, and is unrivalled on the stump. He is the choice of all those who are opposed to Mr. Cameron, *per se*. His manly bearing in the dark days of 1861-2, when he was re-elected Clerk of Congress by the Republicans and Democrats, and his triumphant re-election as Governor after having been defeated in a contest for another term, he was elected Secretary of the Senate—a position he still fills with credit, and manages to daily journals between times. It is a notorious fact that Colonel Forney has again come in contact with his old, bitter and successful rival in his former Senatorial contest—Judge Kelley. Both are avowed candidates for the position, and both are acting with the same party. In the days of Mr. Clark and Mr. Greer, after due deliberation, awarded the first prize to J. J. Pinney, whose declamation of "Macaulay's Speech on Copyright" was pronounced the best performance. The second prize was awarded to J. W. Dimmer, who declaimed with much spirit Webster's reply to Col. Hayne's speech on "Reconstruction." All the young gentlemen who participated in these performances, and the audience seemed greatly gratified. The declamation of "Macaulay's description of the Scotch Highlanders," was delivered by R. B. Smith, of Allegheny City, declaimed with much spirit. The judges had some what difficult to determine whether it was not deserving of one of the prizes.

PROF. G. P. COMFORT'S INAUGURAL.

At 3 P. M., Professor G. P. Comfort, who had recently been called to the chair of Æsthetics was inaugurated. Judge Derrickson administered the oath required by the college statutes, after which Prof. Comfort delivered his inaugural address. He said that the establishment of the peculiar department in which he was to labor, and a defense of the utility and propriety of the studies which he would encompass, or the establishment of professorships of this character, Prof. Comfort reads with great ease, and his voice is clear and distinct. He is a man who is enthusiastically devoted to his profession. He said that the Greeks were a favored man, having graduated in one of the German Universities. His address was prepared with much care, and he brought to the audience casts and photographs, &c., of the masterpieces of ancient and modern sculpture. His discourse could only be partially executed, as somewhat the casts had not arrived from New York. A few minutes before the hour for the exercises to begin with him, were exhibited during the delivery of the inaugural.

At the close of the inaugural a brass band performed a spirited overture to which the audience, and was a "specimen brick" of what is intended to be done this evening, at the Concert, which is announced for 7½ P. M.

HAIL STORM AND HURRICANE.

This forenoon we had quite a heavy rain, accompanied with hail. The latter was quite large, and it is feared, may do some damage to the fruit and grain. Yesterday we had a very fierce hurricane, of very brief duration, however. The storm was confined to the neighborhood of the city, which unfortunately fell upon a little after 5 o'clock, when the streets were densely infested as to hinder her recovery altogether unlikely.

FINNEY CONGRESS ELECTED.

As we passed by this evening, the Court House was jammed and a crowd of people were gathered around the doors and windows and on the pavements, waiting to hear the result of the primary election, or the election of conferees,—this being the day when the judges met to count the vote. I have just learned that D. A. Finney, Esq., has received a majority of some seventy votes, as the Crawford county candidate for Congress, and will be now of course transferred to the conferees from the several counties of which this Congressional district is composed.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL YEAR.

This being the fiftieth year of the existence of the College, it is expected that a larger attendance of the alumni than usual will be secured. Accordingly I find that they are crowding in from every point of the compass. Among the notables now here, I observe Rev. Brunson, D. D., of Wisconsin, who will be recollected by many of your readers as at one time a Minister in Allegheny city; Bishop Kingsley; the President and Professors of Mount Union College, Ohio, Rev. A. Lawson, D. D., Rev. C. Hickokins, of Sewickley, and J. H. Hopkins, of Iowa.

J.

LETTER FROM MRS. SWISSHELM.

Destitute Freedmen in Washington—Who Wants Help—The Pittsburgh Female College.

WASHINGTON, June 21st, 1866.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

Washington is still crowded with contrabands, many of them discharged soldiers who will not go North and are not provided with. Most of these people are of broken families, and are waiting here, picking up a living as best they can, until it is safe for them to go to their old homes to learn the fate of those they left when escaping. Of those who have ventured South the silence would seem to their fate, for few have come back is, and are very discouraging. Nothing has yet been done, or is likely to be done soon, to make them feel safe in going home, and of those who have been induced to go, many have returned in destitution and sickness as soon as possible, or are discontented and restless there. Next winter we shall have scenes of distress here that will be appalling, and the people are becoming pauperized by the receipt of rations. Large numbers are creeping in from the country, where they could get employment, and if any one wants such persons as servants, and if any one wants such persons as servants, and if any one wants such persons as servants

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

LABOR AND CAPITAL, EMPLOYEE AND EMPLOYER.

There have been lately in the country an unusual number of those movements, familiarly called *strikes*. They are not confined to one section of the country, nor to one class of employments. They have occurred in St. Louis among the wharf laborers, in Chicago among the stone cutters, at Marquette among the copper miners, in New York among the ship caulkers, and in our own vicinity among the coal diggers.

Some of these strikes have been made to enforce a demand for higher wages, some to resist a reduction of wages, and some have resulted from disagreement between employer and employed, on the eight hour question. All, of course, are connected with the practical application of the questions, what is a day's work? and what the proper pay for it? both of which are manifestly pertinent questions, in which two parties are interested, and which they are the proper persons to adjust. The one cannot with justice force the other to accept his terms, and third parties have no right to interfere with the mutual agreements of those who attend to their own business and interests in their own way.

Upon analysing these conflicts between employers and those whom they employ, or to use the common and convenient phrase, between capital and labor, they will be found to embody some principles which would be found injurious if applied to any other business matters; and on examining individual participants in them, it will be found that some participate reluctantly against their own judgment and to their own pecuniary disadvantage. The interest of men in the same branch of business can never, unless they be actual partners, be so equalized and adjusted in every respect, that it can be represented in such movements without disadvantage to some of those engaged in them. This is true of employers when they move together to put down wages, and it is true of men who suspend work to secure an increase of wages. Employers or "bosses" who through their own incompetency, or carelessness it may be, are not making satisfactory profits, may try to remedy the difficulty by reducing the wages of those in their employ, and to do this, may secure the co-operation of others, who are quite well satisfied with things as they are. And so inferior and slack laborers may induce, for the sake of raising wages, some to engage in a strike, who by industry, skill and frugal living are doing well on their present pay.

It is in this aspect of the case, that *combinations* of the many often become damaging to the interests of more or less of the individuals who compose them. And besides individuals embraced in the combined movement, others are often damaged who have no immediate connection with them. The strike of the ship-caulkers in New York stopped the work, and of course the pay of the ship painters and others in the building yards. The strike of the stone-cutters in Chicago, interfered in like manner with brick-layers, carpenters, plasterers, &c. It, therefore, had more of the appearance than the reality of injustice in the employers, in New York, that on the close of the strike they demanded it as a condition that the Associations which organized the strike should be abandoned, because otherwise all the connected departments of the ship-building business would be constantly exposed to danger from the capricious movements of each and every such association.

With decided sympathies on the side of those who honestly earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, we cannot approve of the principle that originates and controls these movements, because in so to require voters to read and write the them we lose their individuality, and so are not free to act as they would perhaps feel it their duty and find it their interest to act, if left to their own choice. And we think the actual results show that these combined movements are as unwise in policy, as they are incorrect in principle. The strike of the caulkers is an illustration. Their number was 2,000, their wages four dollars a day. The strike threw them out of employment and out of pay for fifty-eight days. The aggregate of their wages during that time would have amounted to no less than four hundred and sixty-four thousand dollars. So in Chicago, the demand was that nine hours' labor should have the pay that ten hours had received. Every day unemployed, therefore, was to each man a loss of as much as he would have gained by the success of the strike in ten days. In the same way, it might be shown that combinations of employers to put down wages below a just amount are both wrong and unwise.

The true doctrine of political economy is that labor has an ascertainable value, and that this varies with the variation of the prices of other things. This law of wages cannot be violated without injury and wrong, on the one party or on the other. Monopolies or combinations may commit the wrong, but it is with the great risk of at least sharing eventually in the injury by which they attempt to enforce their unjust demands on others. Fair contracts and their honest fulfillment are the true line both of integrity and success. Where this line is pursued, capital and labor meet on grounds mutually advantageous, and no appeal to force and power of endurance is necessary.

THE NEUTRALITY OF NAPOLEON.

NAPOLEON declared, in a letter written on the 12th instant, to the French Corps Legislatif, that the position of France would at present be neutral between the nations about to engage in war. He says "France could only think of an extension of her frontiers in the event of the map of Europe being altered to the profit of a great Power." In the Conference he wanted the German Confederation assigned a position of more importance, Prussia should have a better geographical boundary, Italy should have Venetia, and as a recompense, for that ceding, Roumania should be given to Austria. He says: "No question affecting the interests of France will be settled without her consent, and that she will observe an attentive neutrality." So, for the time being, France will only be a silent spectator. NAPOLEON has a way of carrying out things according to his own ideas and plans, and the schemes he aims at are generally successful in the end. Whenever the time arrives for him to make a successful move, that moment the neutrality of France ceases, and NAPOLEON will suddenly, at the head of a million of men, go into the contest with such activity and preconcerted plans of his own scheming, that he will be able in a short time to dictate such terms as the other combatants will gladly accept, and the frontiers of France will become extended to the boundaries he sees fit to make, which will no doubt include Sardinia. The *North American*, in speaking of this matter, says:

> It seems to be his policy to push Austria off eastwardly, by giving her portions of Turkey in exchange for her western provinces. By this process he hopes to keep Russia from Constantinople, and to gain Sardinia for France in exchange for Venetia. To gain territories for himself on the Rhine he would aid Prussia in seizing some of the lesser German States, or in absorbing all Denmark if necessary, and by this process gradually make Prussia the great power of northern Europe. Bismarck has submitted to the German Diet his own idea of a German confederation. It proposes to exclude Austria, including Prussia, and establish a German Parliament, elected differently by the people in place of the present Diet. Austria, which accepts and the latter principle, now agrees to. The exclusion of the Austrian provinces, of course, she does not consent to.

European correspondents mention the remarkable secrecy of the Emperor in preparing for war. A late London letter says:

> "There are several sub-marine telegraph cables between this country and the adjacent coast, and many lines of steamers; thousands of people cross to and fro weekly; every English daily paper has its correspondent, and every correspondent in Paris, or some other French city, and yet we, in common with the rest of the world, know absolutely nothing in regard to French military movements beyond what the Emperor chooses to tell of himself in the columns of the Moniteur. We know all we require to know about such matters in Austria, Prussia and Italy; the number of their troops, the composition of their armies, the principal commanders, and the position of the various corps; but France, our near neighbor whom we can see with the naked eye across that ditch called the Channel, is a sealed book to us in all these respects. When France believes her time has come for interfering on one side or the other, we shall very probably find her the first at the head of a million of men, and her army in a finer condition, and better fitted than at any previous period in the history of the country. The latter we know already to be the case, for the current of gold from east and west has set toward her during the past twelve months, and the Bank of France, at the present moment, has upward of twenty-four millions sterling, ($120,000,000) in its vaults."

The Mexican question may have something to do with his present neutrality. But he is gradually crawling out of that scrape, and when the time comes for him to strike at home, he will be entirely free from this one grand mistake of his life, and then MAXIMILIAN will have to take care of himself.

TAKING SIDES.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* comes promptly to the support of Mr. FORNEY and his negro suffrage doctrine. Mr. FORNEY is entitled to the sympathy of all sincere friends. While independence in action, and perfect freedom of thought and expression constitute a common right, no one has a right to misrepresent others or mis-state facts. This the *Gazette* does when it says the COMMERCIAL has favored universal negro suffrage as a distinct proposition. What we have said, and do still say, is, if negroes are to vote anywhere, they should vote in Pennsylvania; and we have repeatedly held up the inconsistency of making half a million voters of men just emerged from the darkness of bondage, while intelligent negroes, but a few thousand in number, are excluded from the polls. The popular import and the accepted construction of "negro suffrage," is suffrage to the freedmen, without regard to fitness or qualification. We believe it would be unwise and pernicious thus to extend suffrage. We believe, however, there are negroes in the North and south as well qualified to vote as a great many white voters, and a great deal better than some who take boisterous part at our elections. Rejecting, therefore, indiscriminate negro suffrage, and especially for the freedmen as an immediate privilege, we have believed, and do still believe, in impartial suffrage, without regard to color, based on intelligence.

The *Gazette* has a perfect right to support Mr. FORNEY. It has a perfect right, too, to support negro suffrage—the same right we have to object to both; but our neighbor has no right to say negro suffrage is a part of the creed of the Republican Union party or to attempt to force it upon others. We repeat, that question is outside of the recognized platform of the party, and in planting himself on that issue, Mr. FORNEY, if he does not cut himself off from the party, certainly does go so far beyond that the distinction is without a difference.

The only answer we have to make to the very amiable charge, that "for six months past the COMMERCIAL has made war, in every conceivable form, upon the doctrines of the party," is, that if "the doctrines of the party" as settled by Congress after six months of effort, suit the *Gazette* as well as they do the COMMERCIAL, there will be nothing but harmony between us. But if our neighbor chooses to forsake those doctrines and go abroad for new issues, or to plant itself on the single one of unconditional negro suffrage, then it is past hoping for. We are quite willing to go to the people on the question.

—It is entirely true, that "for six months past" the COMMERCIAL has opposed every attempt to interpolate the doctrines of the Republican-Union party with strange ideas and with what we believed were unsound doctrines. We had a right to do this, and the *Gazette* had the same right to take the opposite course, which it did. At the end of six months it appears that while we are quite content with the way matters have come out, our neighbor is not,—a perfectly natural consequence.

INTELLIGENT SUFFRAGE.

The principle of intelligent suffrage received a most gratifying vote in the Senate, on Wednesday, and failed only through the opposition of the Democratic Senators and a minority of Republicans in that body. It is very natural that the Democrats should oppose a principle at war with ignorance and corruption at the polls,—and considering how little it has been discussed and how slowly great reforms are made, especially when politicians doubt the policy, the vote in favor of this proposition was stronger even than could have been expected.

But the most gratifying fact is the support given to it by leading Union Senators. The question was on amending the elective franchise for the District of Columbia, so

English language. This was voted down, fifteen to nineteen. When such Senators as FESSENDEN, EDMUNDS, ANTHONY, HARRIS, POLAND, TRUMBULL, SHERMAN and WADE embrace the measure, its triumph at no distant day may be confidently counted upon.

CENTRALIZATION.

If any one, who imagines that he has from the reading of history got a correct idea of centralization as a political movement, attaches any importance to the solemn warnings against it which appear in the Democratic papers, he will peruse and review his historic conceptions. Kings, Emperors, Czars, Sultans and other supreme executive Princes have always been the centres in which political centralization has been condensed; while Parliaments, Diets, Chambers and Councils have rather been barriers to the accumulation of power in the executive center.

But according to the statements of the Democratic papers, this order is reversed in our times, and it is the Congress that is meditating and attempting the dangerous work of centralization. With only a year passed since they came directly from the people, and with only another year to elapse before they return to them, they are represented as intent on establishing a permanent, central despotism in Washington, that is to wrest from the people their liberty, and all their blood-bought rights.

And who is to wield this tremendous enginery of usurped power? The President? He raises both his hands in horror at the thought. The Congress? They will be every two years before the people for election, and the people will arrange matters wisely with them. The negroes? The negroes are the great bugbear of the Democracy, but it is not they who are to do the work. The Democratic State Central Committee give us the answer to the awful question. *The Consolidated Despotism*, they tell the people of Pennsylvania in general, and the Democracy of Berks county in particular, is to be controlled by "*New England Fanaticism*." This would present somewhat such a monstrous figure of our Republic as SANTA ANNA proposes for Mexico, with the Church for the head and the Government for the tail. It is truly frightful. The Democrats will do well to look at it in time.

THE ALLEGED SECRET TREATY.

The report that MR. SEWARD has concluded a secret treaty or compact with NAPOLEON, binding the United States not to interfere with the movements of foreign troops upon MAXIMILIAN, seems not to have found the average of sensation elsewhere equal to the agitation it has created here. The *Herald*, which had the exclusive honor of giving it a start, itself does not believe it. If there were real grounds for it, the Senate would not hesitate long about making itself acquainted with all the facts. The distinguished Secretary cannot be ignorant of or indifferent to the popular sentiment on the Mexican question. He must know that its forbearance concerning the entrance into Mexico, and the continued presence there of MAXIMILIAN and a foreign army, should not be construed to mean anything else than that he is expected to leave, and that while he may take his own time and way, he must not be too long about it. As between permitting him to gain any advantage tending to fortify his position in Mexico, and striking a blow for his speedy expulsion, the people of the United States would instantly decide to take the latter step, and this MR. SEWARD should and probably does know. It is not improbable that General BANKS's forthcoming report will present the case in its true light.

BATHS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Every Summer we recommend the provision of some conveniences for bathing in this city. We are rather late, this time, in calling attention to it, but we have the dubious consolation of knowing that we are still in advance of any practical movement for the accomplishment of the object.

If there is any place under the fair canopy of the sky that ought to have every facility for ablution, this is the place—Pittsburgh. Coal soot covers everything, and lights down from the air on every person. The most rigid interpretation of the ten-pearance rule—"touch not, taste not, handle not"—will not exempt one from the contamination. We cannot do without the fires that send forth the volumes of smoke, but let us have the water to wash the soot from our persons.

Boston has not half as dingy an atmosphere or as dirty a population, yet Boston has, this summer, six extensive, convenient baths, under excellent regulations and free of cost. They have from thirteen to thirty five dressing rooms attached, and have an abundant supply of clean, cold, flowing water. Ten thousand people, men, women and children, daily enjoy the luxury of the bath, and no doubt feel and look much the better by the operation. If we had six or eight or ten places on both sides of both our rivers, where working men, after the honest toil of the day, could with the aid of soap and towel cleanse in their pockets, give themselves a thorough ablution, it would be one of the greatest benefactions the City Fathers could bestow. It would be one of the best sanitary measures, to speak in the language of the times; it would promote happiness in the domestic circle, it would manifestly improve the personal appearance, and, if JOHN WESLEY's aphorism is true, would be an auxiliary to virtue.

A TAX RIDDEN CITY.—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* prints a tax ordinance passed by the city Council of that place for the support of the municipal government. In addition to the Federal, State and county taxes imposed are the following: Sixty-five cents on the one hundred value of every house, lot, building or piece of ground; twenty dollars on every incorporate association; one-half of one per centum on all capital stock; six per cent. on all sales, wholesale and retail; one-fourth of one per cent. on all sales by resident agents by the sample; ten dollars on every lawyer and physician; twenty dollars on every artist; one per cent. on gross receipts of telegraph and express companies; three dollars on every carriage; nine hundred dollars on every billiard table; one-half of one per cent. on receipts of all stable keepers and warehouse men, and two hundred dollars for each circus exhibition.

HEAVY REAL ESTATE SALE IN MARYLAND.—The Kent county (Md.) *News* says the largest sale of lands that has taken place in many years in the Eastern shore of Maryland, occurred on the 26th and 26th instants, and drew together capitalists from several States. The lands belonged to the estates of Edward Comegys, deceased. The sale took place on the premises, four thousand one hundred and three-quarter acres, and brought an average of fifty-three dollars sixty-seven and a half cents per acre, making a total of two hundred and fourteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-four dollars and seven and a half cents.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Viennians are beginning to feel the effects of a depreciated paper currency. Ever since 1858 there has been an *agio* upon specie and there being little or none in circulation, all transactions have been based upon paper. During the Italian war the *agio* went up to fifty, and now it is expected to reach one hundred. The Government has commenced augmentation by raising the price of tobacco and cigars. Specie was quoted on the 20th at 98.

The London *Sportsman* of this 12th inst., says there is every chance that Jem Mace and Joe Goss will engage in another fight for the English championship, as the former has accepted the latter's challenge, and staked $250 to make good a match to fight in six weeks for either $1,000 or $2,500 a side. Goss has covered Mace's money.

The one hundred and nineteenth commencement of the College of New Jersey began on the 26th inst., at Elizabethtown, N. J., with an oration on the *aborigines* who died for their country during the late war, by the Rev. J. T. Duryea, of New York. The Rev. Jonathan Dickinson and Aaron Burr were among the first Presidents of this college.

The will of Mrs. Juliana Gardnier, the mother of Mrs. Julia G. Tyler, wife of ex-President Tyler, in which she bequeathed the bulk of her estate to her daughter, is being contested in the New York Courts by Daniel L. Gardnier, the brother of Mrs. Tyler, on the ground that the will was made by undue influence exercised over the testatrix. The will was set aside by Surrogate Tucker, of New York; his decision was reversed by the Supreme Court in Richmond county, and the Supreme Court at Poughkeepsie has just sustained the decision of the Richmond county Court. The case now goes to the State Court of Appeals.

A jealous husband, named J. W. Moore, attackedone Charles M. Caswell, in St. Louis last Sunday evening. Moore's wife is a sister of Caswell's brother's wife. Two years ago she married Moore, who is her third husband, and separated from him about the 1st inst., for alleged bad treatment, and set up a dressmaking store. Last Sunday night Caswell, Mrs. Moore, James, her son, fourteen years old, and a daughter twelve years old, were attacked on the public streets by Moore, who struck Caswell several times with an iron covering pin, and attempted to beat Mrs. Moore, and struck Mrs. Moore three times, and young Moore clubbed his step-father for attacking his mother. Moore's wounds are dangerous.

The Warren (N. J.) *Journal* learns that a Philadelphian has recently purchased a farm lying between Ashbury and Bloomsbury, on the Musconnetcong, for the single purpose of getting possession of a celebrated trout stream which runs through the land. This stream he proposes to turn to practical account by the construction of ponds for the propagation on a large scale of this most delicious of all fresh fish, and no doubts seem to be entertained of his success.

The Northwestern Base Ball Tournament has commenced at Rockford, Illinois. The contestants embrace the Atlantic and Excelsior, of Chicago; the Bloomington, of Bloomington, Cream City, of Milwaukee; Shaffer and Empire of Feeeport; Detroit, of Detroit; Forest City, of Rockford; Julian of Dubuque, and Pecatonica, of Pecatonica. The first ten matches have been won by the Detroit and Bloomington clubs.

Douglass McCall, a laboring man, was killed and horribly mangled by a train on the track of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, near Chicago, last Tuesday night. The body was found in numberless pieces. The trunk, the head, with the brains dashed out and nothing but the shape left to designate what it was, had rolled two or three rods from the scene of the accident. A leg lay on one side of the track, an arm on the other, and pools of blood, not yet soaked into the ground, stood in several different places.

A boiler in the repair shop of the Northwestern Railroad Company, at Chicago, was blown to atoms on Tuesday afternoon. Four persons then were at work in the building, all of whom miraculously escaped death. Only one person was so injured as to be unable to work.

Mr. Edward Greenland, Manager of the Leeds Banking Company which failed in 1861, has been brought before the magistrates to answer the charge of having made false half yearly and weekly returns of the unstamped notes and bills of exchange issued by that bank. The prosecution allege that for five years every one of the returns made by Greenland to the Revenue Department was false. It is also intimated that other charges of forgery and fraud might be brought against the accused. An excited multitude of victims awaited outside the result of the investigation.

The Sensible (N. J.) *Gazette* says that John Van Middlesworth, of Hillsborough, a few days since brought to that place four young owls, of a species never before known in this country. He found them in the chimney of his house. The parents of the young brood escaped from Barnum's Museum, during the fire nearly a year ago. He took them to Barnum, who recognized the species immediately, and offered him fifty dollars to secure the two old birds.

A horse recently jumped over the rail at a race course and seriously hurt a spectator. While he was lying on the grass, another young man uttered a piercing cry, and exclaimed, "My brother, my poor brother!" He flung himself on the prostrate form, from which he was at length kindly and gently raised, while the injured man was taken away to receive medical care. It afterwards transpired that the affectionate creature who flung himself on the body of his brother, had done so to steal his gold watch and chain, and portmonnaie.

A movement is in progress in France to secure the abolition of the punishment by death. The question, which will shortly come up for consideration in the French Senate, is awakening great interest, and several leading senators are expected to speak in favor of the abolition.

According to a letter from Vienna, a thousand nightingales have been caught, at the request of Maximilian, and will be speedily shipped for Mexico.

The fare from New York to Albany and Troy, over one hundred and fifty miles, by the boats is reduced to fifty cents, commencing to-day.

Captain Cole has selected Messrs. Laird out of the six firms suggested to him by the British Admiralty for building his new cupola ship.

They have a German hermit named Emmel, in Chicago, who resides in a back yard on South Wells street. He does not associate with men, but lives contentedly with his dogs.

Chas. T. Chamblin of Leesburg, Va., early last week, cut his throat, a few days since, a minie ball that had been lodged there for more than four years.

A CASKET or diamonds and other valuable jewels was found near Nashville on Monday. Their value is estimated at $80,000. Samuel J. Ringold was the finder. There were no marks found which could indicate who the jewels belong to. They had evidently been lying for several years just under the surface of the ground.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Katkoff, the editor of the Moscow *Gazette* has, suddenly collapsed. He was the first man through whom the press became a power in Russia. Not satisfied with exterminating the Poles, Katkoff wanted to exterminate the Germans too, who are strong in court and family interest, and whose ramifications extend through all the machinery of government, and through every department of social life, trade, industry, science, and literature. The Minister of the Interior interfered, and Mr. Katkoff decamped through fear of being exiled to Siberia.

—Lenize, the sheriff, is at work on a portrait of General Grant, which represents him penciling the famous telegram:—"I mean to fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer."

—General Dulce, late Captain General of the Island of Cuba, has returned to New York city, after a delightful trip to Niagara Falls, Saratoga Springs and other points of interest. General Dulce highly commends the scenery of the Hudson river, and is enthusiastic over the great American Lakes.

—Colonel James H. Blood, the City Auditor of St. Louis, Mo., has suddenly disappeared from public view. He became fascinated with a couple of spiritualistic women, one of whom he kept as his mistress, having at the same time a lawful wife. His fortune squandered and his name blasted forever, he has sought relief in some quarter of the globe where his name and crime are alike unknown.

—The committees appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July at Madison, Ind., have got into a awful dilemma. The committee on behalf of the State invited Mr. Murdoch to read the Declaration of Independence. The committee on behalf of the city of Madison invited Miss Alice Kingsbury to officiate as reader of that instrument. Both the invited accepted—Miss Kingsbury first, then Mr. Murdoch. It is now announced that Murdoch was finally agreed upon, and a proper apology is to be made to Miss Kingsbury.

—Alexander owes a grudge of long standing to fleinz Fiance. The Crimean war and the differences which brought it about are still fresh in his memory. It goes against his grain as it did against his father's to admit the French Emperor to the brotherhood of potentates.

—The following gives a list of the Bishops of the Episcopal Methodist Church, with their salaries: Bishop Soule, $2,500; Bishop Pierce, $3,000; Bishop Early, $2,500; Bishop Kavanaugh, $2,500; Bishop Andrew, $2,500; Bishop Paine, $3,000; Bishop Wightman, $3,000; Bishop Marvin, $3,000; Bishop McTeire, $5,000; Bishop Doggett, $3,000.

—It is stated that General Cass's large fortune of five millions of dollars had its origin in his investment in real estate in what is now the heart of the city of Detroit; and that one piece of property, a farm of two hundred acres, for four thousand one hundred and three-quarter acres, and brought an average of fifty-three dollars sixty-seven and a half cents per acre, making a total of two hundred and fourteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-four dollars and seven and a half cents.

LONDON ALE AND PORTER.

LONDON ALE AND PORTER,
LONDON ALE AND PORTER,
LONDON ALE AND PORTER.

From the celebrated breweries of BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO., and BASS & CO. To weakly females and invalids the above articles are the best of tonics. We also have on hand a very fine stock of pure old Liquors, for medicinal use, such as Hospital Brandy, Port, Sherry, Madeira, Catawba, Champagne, Claret and Blackberry Wines. Also, pure Holland Gin, as it comes from Rotterdam. Black berry Brandy, &c., all of which have been selected with great care for the special wants of invalids, and can be published to depend upon every article that comes from our house as being perfect by pure and the best grade in the market.

M'CLARRAN & M'KENNAN, Druggists,
Jy6 85 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fifth st.

GEORGE MUIR,

OF

ARMSTRONG'S COAL WORKS,

PENN TOWNSHIP, ALLEGHENY CO.,

SPEAKS AS FOLLOWS OF THE

REV. E. A. WILSON'S

Great Remedy for Consumption

I was reduced so low with consumption that I was unable to leave my bed, and my physicians informed me that they could do nothing more for me, my case being utterly hopeless, that I had not certainly over a month to live. At this stage I was induced to try the Rev. E. A. WILSON'S remedy, and to-day I am as well as any man in the world. If there are any who doubt this statement, they can call and see me, as per street address, and I will show them all the paraphernalia of my extraordinary recovery.

The sole agency for the sale of WILSON'S CONSUMPTIVE REMEDY in Pittsburgh is

JOSEPH FLEMING,
DRUGGIST,
NO. 84 MARKET STREET.

☞ Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of $1 30.
Je14

WHEELER & WILSON'S

LOCK STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.

We would advise a man to forego a thresher and thresh wheat with a flail rather than to see a wife wear her health, vigor and life away in the everlasting "stitch, stitch, stitch," when a Sewing Machine can be obtained. The WHEELER & WILSON is an invaluable aid in every household. We have had several different kinds on trial, and after six years' service the WHEELER & WILSON has taken the precedence as the best where all kinds of sewing are to be done in a family.—American Agriculturist.

These Machines have MORE IMPROVEMENTS, MAKE LESS NOISE, are MUCH MORE SPEEDY and SIMPLE in operation than any Machine in the market.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,
NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.
Je28

MOTH AND FRECKLES.

Ladies afflicted with the discolorations on the face, called moth patches, or freckles, should use Perry's celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all Druggists in Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Price $2 00. myl5-u&w6m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JACKSON RUN OIL COMPANY.—A general meeting of the Stockholders of the JACKSON RUN OIL COMPANY, will be held at No. 108 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY, July 6, 1866, at 10 o'clock, P.M., for the election of Directors.
Je26-16648 BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

☞ FOURTEENTH PENNSYLVANIA CAVALRY.—There will be a meeting of the Fisher Guard, and all other members of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry who can make it convenient, at the Hall of the Fisher Guard, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 29th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M., to make final arrangements for said reunion, and also to celebrate the 4th of July, on the Fourth of July. Je28-2t

WHO WANTS TO BET?

A friend of ours has left FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS with us, which he will shee to bet on HAMLIN 8950 on each race. Who wants to invest? Don't all speak at once. Open until July 4. Je28-3t

OIL WELL COMPLETE—
With Engine, Tools, Derrick, &c.

On the Conemaugh, near Blairsville, or will be rented for a certain bonus paid, and a proper lease of the oil well privilege of purchased. Apply to
R. D. WALKENSHAW,
Je27-6t Blairsville, Pa.

FOR SALE—
One New Model Barge,

One hundred and forty feet keel, twenty-four feet beam, four feet six in horses hold. Can be seen at the Brownsville Boat Landing. For further information inquire of Z. W. LARMACK,
Je29-1w At the Brownsville Wharf boat.

NEW AND
SEASONABLE GOODS

A VERY LARGE STOCK
JUST OPENED BY
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
180 and 182
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF
Wholesale and Retail Buyers
IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.
Je29

BASE BALL SHOES.

A NEW LOT JUST RECEIVED AT
CAIN'S,
Je28-2t COR. FIFTH and MARKET STS.

BOYS'
CLOTHING.

If you wish to purchase a suit of BOYS' CLOTHING, cheaply and tastefully gotten up, call at Star of the West Clothing Hall, No. 169, corner St. Clair and Liberty streets.
ARONSON, Merchant Tailor.
N. B.—Imported Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings constantly on hand for men's wear. Garment made to order on short notice, and warranted to fit. myl5

AGENCY.

Parkersburg Lubricating Oil Co.,

Keeps constantly on hand a supply of

NATURAL LUBRICATING OIL.

OF THE BEST GRAVITIES,

Free from all impurities. Every barrel warranted as branded, or to be returned at the Company's expense.

Office: Cor. Third & Market sts.,
PITTSBURGH.

JAS. B. THOMPSON, Agent,
ap27-eod3m with T. H. NEVIN & CO.

IMPERIAL VINEGAR.

BOLLMAN'S
Imperial French Vinegar,

Manufactured by E. & M. BOLLMAN,
Bremen, Germany.

For sale by the well known firms of
MILLER & RICKETSON,
JOHN DEAN & SHAW,
JOSEPH FLEMING,
And by the trade generally.
(Central Drug Store, Allegheny.)

This excellent VINEGAR, from its concentrated quality and pure ingredients is without a rival in the world, and as well adapted to preserving and medical purposes as to ordinary family use.
☞ Once known it must supplant all other Vinegars. Sole Depot in the U. S. with
BOLLMAN, BECK & CO.,
my28-6m2taw No. 53 S. Gay st., Baltimore, Md.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA.

This new institution, established and liberally endowed by the Hon. Asa Packer of Mauch Chunk, will be opened to receive students in the FIRST TWO CLASSES, on the 1st of September, 1866.
To this end the University course consists of two years of preparatory instruction,—the same for all regular students,—in the best basis studies with or as should know for whatever profession he is intended. After this, the student following his bent of his mind, will enter and study for two additional years, in one of the following special schools:
The School of General Literature.
The school of Civil Engineering.
The school of Mechanical Engineering.
The school of Metallurgy and Mining.
Each school a special degree will be conferred.
Circulars giving details and terms may be obtained, by applying to HENRY COPPEE, President.
Bethlehem, Pa.
Je9-2m

OFFICE OF M. S. K.
PITTSBURGH, June 22, 1866.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF STORES.—Will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Government Warehouse, opposite the P. Ft. W. & C. R. Depot, on Penn street, July 2, 1866, sale commencing at 10 o'clock, the following: Cooking and Camp and Garrison Equipage, viz: 140 one hundred and forty Camp Kettles. 200 two hundred Mess Pans. 500 five hundred and sixty Wood Buckets. 12 one Cross Cut Saw. 4 tinned sash Sinple. Terms—Cash in government Funds.
M. E. LUCAS, M. S. K.
Je26-3t

O. W. HAHN.....GEO. D. RIDDLE.

HAHN & RIDDLE,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 20 Diamond, Allegheny.
Goods delivered free of charge. may16-3m

TISSUE PAPER—
Cut for Restaurants and Barber Shops, for sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
Je21 corner Wood and Third streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IRON LATHE FOR SALE—
A NEW IRON LATHE,

Compound rest and screw cutting attachment, 12 feet chears and 24 long swing.
LAUGHLIN, McMAHON & CO.,
Engine Builders and Machinists,
Je27-6t foot of First and Liberty sts.

50 TIERCES EXTRA
Sugar-cured Dried Beef,

A nice article for Picnics, in store and for sale by
F. SELLERS & CO.,
Nos. 327, 329, 331 cor. Penn and Wayne sts.
Je27-1w

LEATHER BELTING—
CHESSMAN & CLARK,

NO. 11 OHIO ST., near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City, Pa., manufacturers of every description of Patent Stretched, Gemetched and Solid LEATHER BELTING. BELTS made to order and repaired at short notice. Particular attention paid to Belts for Rolling Mills and heavy works. All work warranted. Orders respectfully solicited.
Je18-3m&W&F

KIER, MOORE & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO S. M. KIER & CO.)
Refiners of Excelsior Carbon Oil,
AND DEALERS IN PETROLEUM.
Office, 261 Liberty st, below Hand,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HAMS. HAMS. HAMS.

Star brand of Cincinnati Sugar-cured HAMS.
Star brand of Cincinnati Sugar-cured DRIED BEEF.
Choice Red Tongues.
For sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE,
Je27 316 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—
2,000 bush. Prime Ohio Oats.
2,000 bush. Prime White Iowa Oats.
2 cars Ear Corn.
2 cars Shelled corn.
1 car second Middlings.
Inquire of KENNEDY & LOVTHROP,
Je27-3t No. 15 Federal st., Allegheny.

$30 REWARD—
A reward of THIRTY DOLLARS will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to the subscriber of ALEXANDER FLACK, a deserter from the United States military service. The desertion occurred on the 7th June, 1866, and the deserter is now supposed to be in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. He is 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, brown hair and a stout, heavy set man. L. SMITH, 1st Lieut. 6th U. S. A., No. 96 Liberty st., Recruiting officer.
Je27-3t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firm of GERLING, SCHAEFER & Co., was dissolved on the 21st day of October, A. D. 1865, by mutual consent. The undersigned, EDWARD DITHRIDGE has paid and adjusted all claims due to said firm, and has drawn every line in the name of said firm, and is authorized to collect all claims due to or by said firm.
GEO. A. GERLING,
EDWD DITHRIDGE.
Assignees for
A. B. CURRENT,
Je27-3t EDWD DITHRIDGE.

GYMNASTICS—The semi-annual Gymnastic Entertainment

By the pupils of EXCELSIOR INSTITUTE will be given on FRIDAY EVENING, June 29, in NEVILLE HALL, corner Liberty and Fourth streets, Allegheny City. Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 7; exercises will commence at 8. Tickets, 25 cents.
Je26-3t

CAUTION

All persons are cautioned against receiving or paying Check No. 5894, for $104 40, dated June 9, 1866, to the order of JAMES FUNK, said check not having been lost by me, but stolen from my pocket.
Jy26-3t* STEPHEN M. OTT.

STEPHEN M. OTT,

General Die Sinker, Seal and Medal Engraver, Stencil, Brand and Steel Letter Cutter, Superior Seal Presses, Cancelling and Stamping Machines, Gauges, Plates for marking Clothing.

93 Wood Street, Corner Diamond Alley,

Above Davis's Book Store, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Je9-3m

ALLEGHENY DISPENSARY,

ROOMS, CITY HALL, ALLEGHENY.

Poor persons will be furnished with medicines and medical attendance at this Institution, gratuitously each day (Sunday excepted) from 10 A. M. to 12 M. and 2 to 4 P. M.
Je26-3t

WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS,

have this day entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to Partnerships." The partnership to be conducted under the name of

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

In the City of Pittsburgh, and for the purpose of manufacturing and selling STEEL and its products.
The general partners are WILLIAM MILLER and CHAS. PARKIN, of the City of Pittsburgh, and GEORGE W. BARR, of the Borough of Wilkinsburgh, Allegheny county. The special partners are SAMUEL M. KIER and SAMUEL DUFF, of the Borough of Lawrenceville.
Each of the special partners have contributed Twelve Thousand, five Hundred Dollars in cash.
The partnership to begin on the first day of JANUARY, 1866, and to terminate on the THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1873.
REUBEN MILLER,
GEORGE W. BARR,
CHAS. PARKIN,
General Partners.
SAMUEL M. KIER,
SAMUEL DUFF,
Special Partners.
Je18-6w

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 19 1866.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT ANIMALS.—Will be sold at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on the 30th day of June next, at the corner of Penn avenue and Twenty-fifth street, Lawrenceville, the following public animals, viz:
10 HORSES.
10 MULES.
The above are very superior animals, and in fine condition, suitable for any purpose for which they may be required. Persons desiring to purchase will do well to attend the sale.
By order of the United States Currency Animals sold strictly for cash—sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
There will also be offered for sale
ONE SPRING WAGON,
ONE AMBULANCE,
TWO SETS SINGLE HARNESS,
SIXTEEN SINGLE SETTS OF HARNESS,
Je26-11t Lt. Col. and Deputy Q. M. Gen'l.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT
Executors' Sale.

Bank, Gas, Bridge, Navigation and Railroad Stocks, Monongahela Navigation and

The Daily Commercial

BRILLIANTS.

SONG.

Still to be neat, still to be drest,
As you were going to a feast;
Still to be powder'd, still perfumed;
Lady, it is to be presumed,
Though arts be up and down and nine to be found,
All to no level, all is not sound.

Give me a look, give me a face,
That makes simplicity a grace;
Robes loosely flowing, hair as free;
Such sweet neglect more taketh me
Than all the adulteries of art;
They strike mine eyes, but not my heart.
[Ben Johnson.

THE LOVER.

I parted every hour that went by
Beyond all that had pleased me before;
But now they are passed, and I sigh
And I grieve that I prized them no more.

When forced the fair nun ph to forego,
What anguish I felt when I vow'd!
Yet I thought that it might not be so)
'Twas with pain that she saw me depart

She gazed as I slowly withdrew,
My path I can find but badly distress;
So sorrow she bade me adieu,
I thought that she made me fourth,
[Shenstone,

AN ANGEL ON EARTH.

Die when you may, you will not wear
At Heaven's court a form more fair
Than beauty at your birth has given:
Keep but the rigid eyes we see,
And who e'er he are, and you will be
An angel ready made for Heaven.

LOSS OF FRIENDS.

What is the worst of woes that wait on age?
What stamps the wrinkle deeper in the brow?
To view each loved one blotted from life's page,
And be alone on earth, as I am now.
Bellow'd beauty less me how
O'er hearts divided, and o'er hopes destroyed,
[Byron.

A TRUE GIFT.

Though far away,
Though ruthless Time have scatter'd memory's
[wreath,
Some scenes can ne'er decay,
But rest where all is change like blands on a stream,
[Bryant.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

—The grading of the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad is finished to the line of Franklin borough, with the exception of a section at Gilland's Gap. The work of laying track from Irowsaville to Waterloo will be commenced in a few days and speedily completed. Waterloo is about fifteen miles from Franklin by the line of the road.

—The editor of the Kittanning, Pa., *Sentinel*, has been over the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and in an article on the progress of the work, says: The moment it was announced that Colonel William Phillips, of Pittsburgh, had consented to take the control of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, new vigor seemed to be infused into its veins; and its march has been steadily and powerfully onward ever since. Every body who had previously known Colonel Phillips, expressed their confidence in his practical and indefatigable energy, and his ability to carry the work through; and the speedy completion of the road in such a short space of time after this gentleman's induction into office, from his place in the Board of Managing, was as remarkable as it is substantially and effectually true; and the universal conviction that the right man has eventually been found for the right place. And we here give it as our opinion, that with the practical aid of such a man as Col. Thomas McCulloch (late of the firm of Richards & McCulloch), a gentleman of his reputation as a member of the Board of Directors, the Valley road will know no such word as fail, and will continue to be what it already is, one of the permanent institutions of the country.

Even now, hundreds of men are busily engaged all along the line from Mahoning to Brady's Bend, quarrying stone, excavating, building culverts, etc. And such good progress has been made, that it is confidently believed that four months and a few days more, will see the Allegheny Valley Railroad completed to "The Bend," a distance of about seventy miles from Pittsburgh. And this is but only contracts have been given out, and men are at work on the other end of the line between Oil City and Franklin; and efforts are being made to connect the two ends as soon as possible, which consummation is confidently looked for this summer. With the connection (as is contemplated) thereby with the Pittsburgh railroad, which connects with the Lake Shore Road running to Buffalo and New York, there will be a continuous route from Pittsburgh to the city of New York, which, for shortness, ease of access, and grade, cannot be excelled in the country.

Upon an individual survey made upon the route between Mahoning and Brady's Bend, last week, and much as we reposed confidence in the persevering industry of Col. Phillips, we admit ourselves completely taken by surprise, in the amount of labor that had already been performed in the short space of little over two months, on that portion of the road. We found miles of the road entirely completed, so far as excavating, filling and bridgework is concerned; and if the work progresses as rapidly for the remaining portion of the season, as it has done, the gorgeous hills, and the undulating valleys of the romantic Allegheny, furnishing perhaps some of the grandest scenery in the New World, will vibrate, echo and re-echo, with the shrill shriek of the "iron horse," as he thunders along between those historic points in Indian history—Mahoning and Brady's Bend.

—The Union and Titusville Railroad project has experienced many revivals. The latest proposed is thus stated in the Titusville *Herald*: The Pennsylvania Railroad Company offer to loan to the Union and Titusville Railroad, the sum of $50,000, upon the execution of a bond by the directors of the last named company, conditioned for the re-payment thereof in one year from the 1st of July, 1866. The Pennsylvania Railroad will furnish and lay down the rails and stock the road. In addition the assistance asked for by the directors of the Union and Titusville Railroad, is conditional to the amount of $60,000 payable when the road is completed, and not till then. Said subscriptions payable in three instalments, 30, 60 and 90 days from that time. We are informed by those having charge of the enterprise, that they are well satisfied that the conditions now offered by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, are the very best that can be obtained, and upon the action of the people along the line of the road, depends the success or failure of the enterprise.

—The Missouri *Democrat* of Saturday says:—Daily we have to chronicle some new step in the process of railroads in Missouri, and we now announce with much gratification that within three weeks, at most, the Pacific railroad trains will leave the depot at Seventh street and run through to Leavenworth, Kansas. The advantages resulting from this connection, in the delivery of passengers and the transportation of freight without a change of cars, will be appreciated by the public, nor need we recount the benefits our business men will receive in the increased amount of trade—in the sale of merchandise and enlarged receipts of grain. The company have purchased several new passenger coaches, and two magnificent sleeping cars, with a view of starting a night express train out of St. Louis, and enabling passengers arriving from the East to prosecute the journey to the far West without detention. The mail train will leave St. Louis at 7:30 A. M., and night express (with sleeping cars attached) at four P. M.

—The number of miles of railway now controlled by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company is: Milwaukee and St. Paul line, 275; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 255; McGregor and Western, 50; together with 40 miles to be added in a short time; Eastern Division of the La Crosse, 95; La Crosse and Winona, 39; Winona and St. Peter, 80; Minnesota Central, 70; making altogether 835 miles, now or soon to be under the control of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company.

—The annual election of Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railway Company resulted as follows: A. H Barney, D. N. Barney, and Henry Keep, of New York; James Newell, James Mason and T. P. Handy, of Cleveland; John Gardener, of Norwalk; and S. M. Young and T. H. Hoag, of Toledo. The officers of the road were reelected: President, John Newell; Superintendent, L. D. Rucker; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. F. Staunton.

—At the annual meeting of the Michigan Central Railroad Company shareholders, held Monday forenoon at Detroit, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. W. Brooks, J. M. Forbes, R. H. Forbes, Sidney Bartlett, Nathaniel Thayer, Boston; Erastus Corning, Albany; D. D. Williamson, George F. Tallman, New York, and James F. Joy, Detroit.

—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Detroit and Canada Grand Trunk Junction Railroad Company, held on Monday, in Detroit, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: John W. Brooks, Samuel G. Ward, Boston; Charles G. Bryages, James Ferrier, William Molsom, Montreal; Lewis Moffatt, Toronto; and Robert McClelland, Detroit.

—The following Railway elections are announced from Milwaukee: St. Paul Company—Mr. Alexander Mitchell, President; Messrs. Russell Sage, Selah Chamberlain, N. A. Cowdrey, Fred. P. James, Washington Hunt, Walter S. Gurnee, John S. Cary, S. S. Merrill, E. B. Wesley, Julius Wadsworth, H. C. Stimson and Isaac Scott. Prairie du Chien Company—Messrs. Alexander Mitchell, President; H. C. Stimson, Russell Sage, Fred. P. James, N. A. Cowdrey, Walter S. Gurnee, S. S. Merrill, Hiram Drocker and Joseph Baldi. Milwaukee Central company—Messrs. Selah Chamberlain, Alex. Mitchell, Russell Sage, E. B. Wesley, Walter S. Gurnee, B. J. Baldwin, E. H. Goodrich and Daniel L. Wells.

THOMAS PALMER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WALL PAPER,

TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, &c

Green Oil Cloth and Buff Holland.

Warehouse, No. 91 Wood Street.

Second door below Diamond Alley.

mh26-3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

FORT PITT

BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

Manufacturers of

Tubular, Double-flued, Tubular Fire-box & Cylinder Steam Boilers

CHIMNEYS, BRITCHEN, FIRE BINS, ASH PANS, STEAM PIPE, SALT PANS, IRON BRIDGES, OILSTILLS, OIL TANKS, AGITATORS, SETTLING PANS CONDENSERS, PRISM DOORS, GASOMETERS, STEAM BOILERS.

Office and Works, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets,

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. 1y24-2

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO., (late of the Anchor), are now sole Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

FIERY SERPENTS,

OR THE EGGS OF PHARAOH'S SERPENTS.

A new and curious chemical toy. For sale by Chas. B. Knight & Co., corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., sole Agent for Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, Greene, Beaver and Venango counties. Also, for sale by McClarran & McKeever. 6d13

POTATOES.

500 bbls. choice Prince Albert Potatoes:
500 do do Peach Blow do
Just arriving and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
ap12

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager ..... WM. HANDERSON.

Benefit of
MR. W. C. COGSWELL,
Who will appear on this occasion in his lastly celebrated per onation of Henri de Lagerdere and the Hunchback.

To-To (Friday) EVENING will be presented the great four act sensation play of the
DUKE'S SIGNAL.
De Lagerdere..... Mr. W. C. Cogswell
Lucy..... Ta Petite Lizzie.

To conclude with he amusing farce of
MOTHER AND CHILD ARE DOING WELL.
Saturday Evening, Benefit of
HARRY OVERINGTON.

ROBINSON'S

Great Southwestern Circus,

WILL EXHIBIT ON

RED LION LOT

FOR TWO DAYS ONLY.

Tuesday and Wednesday, July 3d and 4th.

This Company comprises the following well known talent: The Great Robinson Family, who of themselves are a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of the Exhibition. The great Delevante Brothers, Charles McAuley, W. T. Odell, J. Adams, Master Dan, and the dwarf Nehamo. See Dwells and Miss C. Nell, clowns.

Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M. Admission, 50c; Children, 25c.

Three grand Performances July 4th, 10 A. M. and 2 and 7 P. M.

C. E. RICHARDSON,
jel5 27 28&ju2 3 4 GENERAL AGENT.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

mh16-6d

PITTSBURGH

NATIONAL BANK

OF

COMMERCE,

COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS.

Capital - - - $500,000

Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.

Deposits received and collections made on all the principal points of the United States, on favorable terms.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES Bought and Sold.

OFFICERS.

A. PATTERSON, President. | JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.

JOSEPH C. CURRY, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

A. PATTERSON, JAMES McCANDLESS, CHARLES COCHRAN, JOHN MELLON.
WM. REED, ALLEN KIRKPATRICK, WM. LOUGHAN, WM. S. HAVEN.

jan2-eod

DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,

No. 11 Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities. Collections made on all points.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)

BANKING HOUSE.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; to receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1850, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN, MORRIS S. HAYS, THOMAS BELL, THOS. WIGHTMAN, WM. K. NIMICK, JAMES LAUGHLIN, President; JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
ALEX. SPEER, FRANCIS H. BAILEY, JOHN H. HALSTON, JOHN WILSON,

mf

INSURANCE.

OVER $100,000 LOSSES PAID

At this Agency Since its Establishment in 1859.

FIRE, LIFE, Marine and Accident

INSURANCE

TAKEN AT

J. W. Arrott's Gen'l. Ins. Agency,

37 FIFTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

Continental Insurance Company, Cash Assets over	$1,500,000
Lorillard	1,000,000
North American	750,000
Arctic	600,000
Home	1,500,000
Mansouli	250,000
New York Accidental	250,000
New York Life	5,000,000

Insurances effected in the above Companies, which are strictly First Class, and worthy the CONFIDENCE and patronage of the community.

Applications for Insurance received and Policies issued by the undersigned. Also, all losses PROMPTLY adjusted and paid by JAS. ARROTT, Agt.,
No. 37 Fifth st., "Bank Block."
m19-1m

WESTERN INSURANCE CO OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, PRESIDENT.
WM. HERBERT, SECRETARY.
Capt. GEO. NEEGD, GENERAL AGENT.

Office, No. 92 Water street. Charters & Co's warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS

ALEX. NIMICK, JAMES McCALEY, WM. H. HOLMES, C. R. HERRON, C. W. ROBINSON, JAMES P. HANNA.
ANDREW ACKLEY, ALEXANDER SPEER, DAVID LONG, HENRY L. THOMAS, CHARLES J. CLARKE, JOHN R. McCUNE,
WM. P. HERBERT, Sec'y.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 87 Fifth street Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN IRWIN, Jr., President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.

Capt. WM. DEAN, General Agent

DIRECTORS:

JOHN IRWIN, JR., JOHN D. McCORD, C. G. & H. DONNELL, HARVEY CHILDS, T. J. HOSKINSON, ROBERT B. DAVIS,
Captain WM. DEAN, GEO. S. READ, CHAS. HAYS, S. L. FAHNESTOCK, GEO. D. MORGAN, ISAAC JONES.

feb4

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Marks and Water streets, second floor.

WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary. WM. BAGALEY, President.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS:

WM. BAGALEY, JAMES PARK, JR., W. G. JOHNSTON, R. F. JONES, SAMUEL READ, JOSHUA RHODES, BARNABAS PRESTON, S. M. KIER.
JOHN SHIPTON, JAMES M. COOPER, S. HARBAUGH, J. CALDWELL, JR., JOHN T. DILWORTH, GEORGE BINGHAM, WM. A. ROGERS.

jan8

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO., OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, 2d floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandize.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L P. SHRIVER
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. BROWN,
JOHN E. PARKE,	W. J. VANKIRK,
FRANCIS RUSSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
J. F. KIRKPATRICK,	C. HANSON LOVE
Capt. JAMES MILLER,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. P. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS GORDON, General Agent.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.

P. A. MAIDEIRA, Agent.
jan15-1y

BREWERS.

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER ..... JAS. McKAY

SPENCER & McKAY,

Malsters & Brewers

OF

ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. aug11-1y

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.

I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.

CHARLES MAGEE, Agent,
114 Third street.
1 22-7.YAS

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Manager ..... W. H. LEAK.

FAREWELL BENEFIT.

MISS MOLLIE WILLIAMS
and FELIX A. VINCENT.

By request,
FRENCH SPY.
First and second acts of ALADDIN.
Saturday—Last
ALADDIN MATINEE.
MONDAY, July 2, the celebrated
HANLON BROTHERS,
Prof. Silvester and Mr. W. A. Tanner.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY,

No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills pasted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have headquarters one of the same.

1032-1y

THE INTERNATIONAL

MUSICAL AND OPERATIC

PRIZE ASSOCIATION,

WITH A CAPITAL OF

$1,500,000,

Will commence their series of Grand Entertainments on

Monday Evening, Oct. 1, 1866,

AT THE

RINK HALL,

Wabash Avenue, Chicago,

On which occasion the ticket holders of the Association will be presented with prizes, among me in the aggregate to the enormous sum of $1,500,000, including one grand prize of $50,000 IN GOLD, and also other money prizes, amounting to $150,000 IN GREENBACKS. One ticket in every four secures a prize.

LIST OF PRIZES:

1 Grand Prize in Gold, $50,000, estimated value in Greenbacks		$80,000
1 Grand Prize in Greenbacks		20,000
1 do do do		10,000
10 do do do	$5,000 each	50,000
2 do do do	2,500 each	5,000
20 do do do	1,000 each	20,000
20 do do do	500 each	10,000
100 do do do	100 each	10,000
100 do do do	50 each	5,000
1 Grand Prize, two-story brick building, No. 153 Dearborn street, between Randolph and Lake		10,000
1 Grand prize, farm of eighty acres, at Hyde Park, near suburban town of Chicago		16,000
1 Grand prize, ten acres just outside city limits, South Side		10,000
1 Grand prize, two-story frame house and lot, No. 173 Twenty-third st., Chicago		8,500
1 grand prize, two story frame house and lot on Walnut st., near Union Park		7,000
1 do do do do		6,500
2 grand prize, three and a quarter acres and four acres, at Hyde Park		3,500
14 grand prizes, fifteen bulk ring loss in Solitaire Diamonds, at $250 each		3,500
Other 17 25, consisting of Real Estate, Grand and Square Pianos, Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Pins and Rings, &c., &c., amounting to		9,100
Making a grand total to be distributed in prizes of		1219,100

This Association is composed of leading capitalists and business men both in this country and the Canadas.

The best talent of two continents will be employed upon the occasion, and no pains nor expense will be spared in making it the richest and most varied musical treat ever offered to the American public.

To the Getters-up of Clubs

We will allow 15 per cent. commission on all sums of $10 and upwards. The party can pocket the cash for tickets, less above Commission.

GENERAL AGENTS WANTED in all the important cities throughout the country, who can have the privilege of appointing SUB AGENTS in their locality. Good references required.

Parties getting up clubs should be careful to send us the full Name and Post Office Address of each party wanting Tickets.

Money by Express, Post Office Order, Drafts, or in registered Letter, may be sent at our risk.

Address—N. Hardee, Custom House, Chicago, Harden & Co., Bankers, Chicago; Monroe, McKinney & Weakburg, Attorneys, Chicago; Hon. Judge King, Commission Merchants, Chicago; Van Baskirk & Henry, Wholesale Merchants, Chicago; H. Fairbyde & Co., Real Estate Agents, Chicago; F. C. Bellinger, Pres't Cashier National Bank, Chicago; Wm. R. F. Thomas, Banker, Mineral Point, Wis.; Agatha & Cook, Bankers, Janesville, Wis.; Hon. Richard T. Merrick, Washington, D. C.

Tickets for sale at our office, 59 Dearborn street, or sent by Mail on receipt of amount, with stamp for return postage.

PRICE ..... ONE DOLLAR EACH.

MANAGERS:

STEVENS, BOYDEN & CO.,

50 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.

jel3-18:STTh

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual inducements to cash purchasers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, July 1, 1866.

Sealed proposals for each class separately endorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy yard at (name the yard) will be received at this office until the 31st day of July next, at 12 o'clock M., at which hour the opening of the bids will be commenced, for furnishing at the Navy yards hereinafter named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and contract, will be furnished on application, either by mail or in person, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named below, or by the commandants of the several navy yards, for the classes of like yards named therein. Bidders will be required to deposit twenty per cent. of the amount of their bids, or any part thereof, with the Paymaster of the yard where the articles are to be delivered, or with the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion or mistakes in sending the offers, no one bid should include more than one class, but a separate bid must be made for each class.

Bidders are hereby cautioned and particularly notified that their offers should be made on the blank form prescribed in this Bureau, and that they must be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving the offers, and that *no offer can be considered unless received before the period stated, and no attention will be paid to letters of explanation.* Each bid must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to seal each offer in a wrapper, above the address, and draw a line under the words proposals, thus:

Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy Yard (name the Yard).

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

The certificate to the guarantors' responsibility must be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The schedule will state the times within which the articles are wanted at the several Navy Yards and Stations, and bidders will be governed by the time stated in the Navy Yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof, and all bids failing to comply with this reference will be given to American manufactures. No article will be received after the time for delivery specified in the schedule for the completion of the deliveries is passed, unless previously authorized by the Bureau.

In comparing the classes, the prices stated in the columns of proposals for the above Navy Yard for each class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

All the articles must be delivered at one of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the United States at the yard, and subject to this inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the officer in charge, or to such as inspects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or any other information they may desire. Where no explanations are given they may desire. When bidders shall be included in the same class and item as given in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the navy yard where they may desire to receive delivery of the articles or duties, which information the said officer will give to them.

Approved sureties in the amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per cent. will be withheld as security deducted from each payment until the contracts and bonds have been completed, or sooner, unless otherwise ordered by the Department; and eighty per cent. of the value of the deliveries will be paid or allowed by the paymaster at the place of delivery within ten days after the certificate of the inspector has been passed by the secretary of the Treasury.

No part of the per centum reserved as to be paid until all the rejected articles under the contract shall have been removed from the yard and duties supplied in their place, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default shall be made or any of the first parties to the same in selling all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then in such case the said first parties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money bid to cover and be the amount of such class of crime agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of theretin delivery thereof, which may be recovered, from time to time, as they accrue, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1863.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by the assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified by letter through the post office, which notice shall be considered sufficient; and if they do not enter into contract for the performance thereof within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named by the postmaster designated, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for the difference between the offer of the defaulting bidder or bidders and that which may be accepted.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement, will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

Postage stamps are *not* required on bids forwarded by mail. Revenue stamps will be required on all contracts; one five cent stamp on each *sheet* of paper, and also one five cent stamp on each $100 of price, and also one five cent stamp on the certificates of the officer certifying to the responsibility of the sureties. These stamps are all to be furnished and canceled by the contractor.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and lettered as follows:

Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 2½, Stone; No. 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hardwood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper and Cypress; No. 7, Lime Hair and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Firesand and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron Iron Spikes and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 19, Firewood; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Reeling, Packing and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Piping, &c.; No. 26, Anchor; No. 27, Anthracite Coal; No. 28, Bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad-top Coal, and Pictou at Boston Yard; No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools; Class A, for raising wings of Office Building, Portsmouth; Class B, Class A, extending South Pier, Philadelphia; Class A, repairing Building 6, Navy Yard, Norfolk; Class B, repairing Dock, No. 14, (Norfolk.)

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Painting, Glazing, &c.; No. 10, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery; No. 17, Rifling Locksmith.

Class A, for raising wings of Office Building, Portsmouth; Class A, extending South Pier, Philadelphia; Class A, repairing Building 6, Navy Yard, Norfolk; Class B, repairing Dock, No. 14, (Norfolk.)

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Painting, Glazing, &c.; No. 10, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery; No. 17, Rifling Locksmith.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Nos. 1, 5, 6, 8, 9½, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, A.

BOSTON, MASS.

Nos. 2, 5, 6, 9, 9½, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30.

NEW YORK.

Nos. 1, 2½, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, A.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, A.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32.

NORFOLK, VA.

Nos. 2, 5, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 31, 32, A, B.

PENSACOLA, FLA.

Nos. 1, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 31.

jel6-lawsw

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

RE-SALE OF THE

JOHN B. BELL COAL WORKS,

New Cumberland, Hancock Co., W. V.

By virtue of a decree rendered by the Circuit Court of Hancock county, West Virginia, at June term, 1866, in a cause therein pending, wherein Thomas Rembrick, Administrator of John Capp deceased, is plaintiff, and John B. Bell, defendant, The undersigned Commissioner and late sheriff of Hancock county, sold the structure of coal and other property hereinafter described, under a former order of the court aforesaid, in the suit aforesaid to Thomas St. Sterret and John B. Bell, his surety, the said parties having failed and neglected to pay the amount of purchase money due and secured by the second bond given by the said Sterret with John B. Bell, his surety. Therefore, pursuant to the decree in said cause the undersigned Commissioner, will proceed on the premises, on THURSDAY, July 19, 1866, to re-sell the following property, to wit: All that straight vein of coal purchased by said John B. Bell from said John Capp, near the town of New Cumberland, in said county of Hancock, containing about 100 acres of coal of best quality; also lots of ground in said town of New Cumberland, numbered and designated on the plat thereof, as the Nos. 47, 48, 49, 50, 63, 70, 71, 72, 81, 82, 83 and 84, also coal cars, together with all the fixtures and appurenances belonging thereto, all which property will be sold under the decree aforesaid.

The sale will be one-third cash in hand, and the residue in two equal instalments, payable in one and two years with interest, the purchaser executing bonds with approved security for the deferred payments. The sale will be at the rise and fall, and will be made to the highest bidder.

Or sale at PAUL & BELL'S DRUG STORE, No. 77 Federal street.

jel4-tf

CHEAP DWELLINGS FOR SALE.

Situated in the flourishing village of Wilkesburg, near to the depot. The lots have each a front on Penn street, and fifty feet deep, and are well laid out and stocked with a near house on which are erected the dwellings. Each lot is supplied with soft water. The lots are planted with fruit flowers and shrubbery, and are agreeably situated. Titles good. One-half in hand, balance 1st March, 1867. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

GEORGE W. KELLY.
jel3-3m

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, borders of Oil Creek, Kanawha river, West Virginia, are offered for sale by the undersigned, for information apply to Messrs. Lacock, Bell & Co., No. 68 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. M. MOFFETT,
Attorney at Law.
ap4-tf

HOTELS.

WHITE HOUSE,

FERRYSVILLE, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

J. F. D. KEATING, Proprietor.

This pleasant resort is within a short drive of the city, over one of the finest roads in the State—the only one of the kind on the line of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville road.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords, and the wines, liquors and cigars are of the choicest brands. All the best papers, &c., may be had at the bar. Omnibus leaves the WHITE HOUSE, Ferrysville Plank Road, every hour.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,

Philadelphia.

The subscribers having leased this favorite house it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now in readiness for the reception of guests. The location is perfect, being convenient to all the principal places of amusement, and the cars and omnibuses pass the door every 5 minutes.

THOS. H. B. SANDERS, Proprietor.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

GENERAL PARTNERS. | SPECIAL PARTNERS.
REUBEN MILLER, | SAMUEL M. KIER,
GEO. W. JACKSON, | SAMUEL DUFF,
CHAS. PARKIN,

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS,

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Quality Cast Steel

Warranted Equal to any in the Market, Either Imported or of Domestic Manufacture.

Special attention paid to the TOOL and DIE STEEL.

OFFICE, 38 WOOD STREET.

IN ST. CHARLES HOTEL BUILDING,

Pittsburgh, June 18, 1866. je15-1y

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Quality Cast Steel,

Spring, Plow and Blister Steel,

Springs, Axles and Steel Tire &c.

WAREHOUSE, Nos. 83 WATER AND 100 FIRST STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA. jan

BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes.

Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 150 and 152 Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no7

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS

ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,

(Successors to Jones, Boyd & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL

SQUARE, FLAT AND OCTAGON, OF ALL SIZES

Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and

SHEET CAST STEEL.

Cast Steel for Reaping and Mowing Machines, Steel Plow Wings, Springs, Axles, Growbars, &c.

Office: Corner Ross and First streets. Two blocks above Monongahela House. se27-1y

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Admissions to the High School.

The Central Board of Education met on Thursday evening. Present: Messrs. Getty, Lowe, Marshall, McCook, Sergeant and Brush, President.

The Principal of the High School reported the result of the examination of applicants for admission. Committees holding cards with the following numbers were declared entitled to admission:

Nos. 2, 5, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180.

On motion, adjourned.

Our Currency.

The *Evening Chronicle* of the 27th inst., prints in the local column an article headed "Our Currency. A Warning." It is most absurd, but capable of misleading many who are ignorant. The warning is that all persons should convert all issues of County or State Bank currency notes into greenbacks or national currency before Monday, or sustain a loss of ten per cent. There is no such possibility, and all State notes will be just as good and worth as much as they are to-day, and the tax does not affect the value in the least. The law referred to, reads: "That in the least. The law referred to, reads: "That every National Banking Association, State Bank or State Banking Association, shall pay a tax of ten per cent. upon all notes of any State Bank or Banking Association paid out after the first day of July, 1866," &c. It is not the banks which issued the notes that pay the tax, but those that pay them out, and as no bank is likely to pay out specie for the price, not one single penny will come into the treasury by this impost. It may be observed that bankers and bankers can pay out at par all State notes will be redeemed as usual by the institutions who issue them, and there is no possibility of them being at any discount from the effect of this law.

Street Loafers in Trouble.

On Wednesday evening Mayor Morrison, of Allegheny, detailed ten members of the night watch to patrol Federal street and make a raid upon the loafers who are in the habit of congregating on that street. They first made a descent upon a crowd of young men who were sitting on the wall of the old Canal bridge, and captured about twenty of them. They afterwards visited the railroad depot, and the various street corners, and succeeded in increasing the number to about forty. The new recruits were then marched up the street, greatly to the amusement of the citizens, but upon arriving at the Diamond, a general rout took place. The police, however, maintained possession of twenty-eight of the offenders, and them conveyed to the Mayor's office. The Mayor administered to them a severe lecture, and after reading the ordinance prohibiting loafing on the corners permitted them to depart. His Honor announced that he was determined to put a stop to street loafing, and would hereafter impose fines upon all persons found so offending.

Soldiers' Orphans to Attend the Celebration in Philadelphia—The Pittsburgh Subsistence Committee Appealed To.

One of the most interesting features at the great celebration to take place at Philadelphia on the Fourth of July, on the occasion of the return to the State of the battle flags of the Pennsylvania regiments, will be the procession of about eleven hundred of the orphans of the Pennsylvania soldiers. The State does not forget the little ones, whose fathers died nobly in defending the nation's flag in its hour of peril. Ample accommodations have been made for their accommodation in Philadelphia. Hon. Thomas H. Burrows, State Superintendent of orphans, assisted by a number of ladies, will manage the affairs of the orphans on the day of celebration. A number of these little ones from the Asylums in the western part of the State, will arrive in this city on Monday next, on their way to Philadelphia, and the Superintendent having them in charge is now in Pittsburgh. The members of the Pittsburg Subsistence Committee have been requested to provide refreshments for the orphans prior to their departure for the East. The Committee have secured Smart Hall, on Second street, for the purpose, and the little ones upon their arrival from the West, will be conducted to the Hall, and after the meal will start immediately for the East. The Subsistence Committee have no money at their disposal, they having closed their work and disbanded some months since. The Committee appeal to the citizens for aid, and it is to be hoped that the liberality of Allegheny county will not forget the soldiers' orphans, as they wind over the country's defenders during their passage through this city.

The Flag Presentation at Philadelphia.

We are happy in being able to state that there is a prospect of our veterans being enabled to ride to Philadelphia in freight cars, at a less rate than has been fixed. The following dispatch was received by General Sweitzer last evening, in reference to it:

PHILADELPHIA, June 28, 1866.

TO GEN. J. B. SWEITZER:—Letter referring to soldiers' fare is received, and will be seen by Mr. Scott immediately on his return.

J. LESLEY.

The following letter from Colonel Thomas A. Scott to Major General Negley, will explain why the Pennsylvania road does not furnish first-class cars to excursionists. The demand for cars all along the line of the road has been greater than the company was prepared to meet.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT,
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1866.

My Dear General: In answer to yours of the 25d instant, in reference to the class of cars for special excursion from the Western Divisions to the Fourth of July celebration at Philadelphia, I beg leave to say, that as it was impossible to provide the regular passenger cars for offering, it was proposed by Colonel Williams that we make a very low rate to carry eight hundred or more soldiers from the western end of the road, and to furnish for that purpose clean freight cars, provided with boarded seats. With this understanding we agreed to make a rate of $7 00, or less than one cent a mile, which is below actual cost. It would not be possible to furnish regular passenger cars at any price.

We will take pleasure in accommodating all the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has done for the benefit of our glorious defenders in the past —and on this occasion carrying free 2,000 color guards, officers, &c., free of charge, also about eight hundred orphans free of charge; these last special trains above alluded to at less than cost, and all others of the great public for four days at regular excursion rates. I think we should not be the subject of censure, at least for want of liberality.

Hoping that the explanation will be satisfactory, and that you will have a grand and glorious time on the 4th, I am, dear

Very truly, your friend,
THOMAS A. SCOTT.

THE TURF.

Oakland Park Track—Trotting.

THURSDAY, June 28th.—Premium, $400, mile heats, best three in five, to harness.

T. P. Roach, entered g. h. "Yankee,"..... 1
J. S. Beitler, entered g. h. "General Thomas,"..... dist.

The trot at Oakland Park Track, yesterday afternoon, terminated suddenly and unexpectedly. The general anticipation of all was that it would be a well contested race, of at least three heats, but "General Thomas," who was decidedly the favorite, was distanced in the first heat, thus giving the race and premium to his fleet competitor "Yankee." The result created considerable surprise among the admirers of the stallion who had the most confidence reposed in him, by demonstrating their preference for him at the pool stand. "Yankee" found many backers, but he was comparatively unknown on the track, although the report was circulated that he had made very excellent time in private. The practiced eye of a connoisseur could not fail to detect, however, the superior qualities of "General Thomas," and his backers are by no means contented with the result of yesterday's trot, and, perhaps, they will seek another and more satisfactory trial of the relative merits of the two horses. At a few minutes before four o'clock, "General Thomas" and "Yankee" were driven to the score, both in fine condition and the track was as level and smooth as the bosom of a river. Neck and neck they passed the judges' stand, but the word "go" was scarcely uttered when "General Thomas" broke up, and "Yankee" instantly opened a gap of six lengths. Beitler managed the stallion with deliberation, but before the first quarter pole was reached, "Yankee" was fully ten lengths in advance. "Gen. Thomas" broke again before the first half mile had been trotted, but did not lose any further by it. It was now "Yankee's" turn to play a few pranks, and the fickle animal displayed an example, but Roach handled the ribbons with skill, and instantly reined him into his business again. To the infinite chagrin of "General Thomas" continued the favorite, and odds were offered that he would win the race. The heat, however, was won by a length, Beitler closed the gap a little, but the distance to the judges stand was too short to secure a victory. Still he urged the splendid stallion forward, while "Yankee" kept his heels at work as though bound to make the heat a decisive one. When the main stand was passed "General Thomas" was far in the rear, and "Yankee" came in at a trotting pace, having completely distanced the stallion, winning the heat and race in 2:55. After the trot, two "acrim-nous" took place—one a fight, the other a foot race, both in harness, best three in five.

To-day a trotting match comes off at Jamison's Ferryville track at three o'clock, between three bay horses, who have beaten three minutes, for a premium of fifty dollars, to harness, best three in five to rule.

COUNTRY HOMES.—Those who have the means should not miss the opportunity of purchasing a choice lot, upon which to erect a country home, in a delightful, neighborhood, now offered in the form of lots on the Heechtree estate, in Pitt township, on Center Avenue. These are very desirable lots, whether regarded in the light of investments or for immediate occupation by residences. The tendency of the value of property is upward, and what may be had now, at reasonable price cannot be had a few years hence for double the money. The sale of lots on the Herron estate will be continued on saturday.

THESPIAN EXHIBITION.—The Excelsior Thespian Club, of North Fayette township, will give an exhibition on Tuesday evening, July 3rd, at Kelso's Barn, near the Third Ward Crown School House, for the benefit of Jno. C. Marks, a member of Company D, 140th regiment Pennsylvania volunteers, who was wounded and disabled at the battle of Spotsylvania Court House, &c." Besides "Toodles," the "Green Mountain Boy" and "stage-struck Barber" will be played. The entertainment is given in a good cause, and should be largely attended.

VIGILANT FIRE COMPANY'S PIC-NIC.—The Vigilant Steam Fire Engine Company announce a grand pic-nic on the occasion of the coming natal day of the Republic, at McKee's Rocks, where exists one of the most romantic and delightful groves in the State. The steamer "Advance" has been chartered for the occasion, and will make nine trips during the day. Music, dancing, refreshments, etc., will be provided in abundance.

AN EXTENDED POPULARITY.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" have been before the public many years. Each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world. The Troches are pronounced universally superior to all other articles used for similar purposes. For relieving Coughs, Colds, and Throat diseases, the Troches have been proved reliable.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. jel3

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points, United States and Canada.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
jy7

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY, June 28, P. M.

The quotation for gold at New York this forenoon was 154½ and 155⅞; Eighty-ones, 110⅝; five-twenties, 108⅝; Ten-forties, 99¾; Seven-thirties, 108⅝; Certificates, 100; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 88; Fort Wayne, 98⅜; Erie, 69⅝; Chicago and Northwestern, 80⅜; Bonnehoff Oil), 12⅝; Pitt-hole, 2⅝; United States, 8; Gregory (Gold) 26; Smith and Parmalee, 9⅛.

—The advance on Government securities has been steady for several days past. Gold seems on the decline, owing partly to the fact that the excessive heat has driven many leading operators out of New York, and it is difficult to get up a first-class excitement either in gold or stocks.

—Our local market has become very tame, and we hear of no transactions to-day. County five per cent. Compromise Bonds may be quoted nominally at 71—which is about the selling price in Philadelphia. The compromise will soon be exhausted. The question then is, Where can a fresh one be obtained? The Western markets are said to be bare. Grain—The market was inactive, with a limited supply for certain grades, and prices are firm, principally in Elevator, is large. The market appeared weak. Groceries—The market was steady, with a good demand at previous quotations; there will be found the sales which came under our notice:

SALT—The market was limeciive for some time, yesterday there was more doing. We note sales from first hands at $2 50@2 60. Sales were made from store at the usual advance.

BUTTER—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The market continues very dull, with a limited demand. Sales in packages at 20@21c.

EGGS—The demand has fallen off. Receipts appear to have a sufficient supply on hand. We note sales of 12 bbls at 22@23c in case a decline.

HAY—Prices were unchanged. Receipts of baled have increased. Sales 30 bales, in two parcels, $2 50@2 75 in lots. Sales in loads at the scales, $25 00@27 00 P ton.

HOPS—The market was not very active. Sales of 8 bales at 28c. New York Sale, 60.

BALED HAY—We note sales 1,000 bush of winter at $1 40 P bush. Stock moderate.

STOCKS—The market continues steady with a good demand. Holders were firm in their views. Sales were made at various prices. Extra Family—winter wheat, in case 100 bbls at $13 50@13 75; in lots at $13 75@14 00, the terms withheld. Spring wheat flour was in better demand, and is now a favorite brand at $11 25@11 50 delivered. Fancy brands sold at $11 00@11 50. 50 to 56 at $11 25. Fancy brands sold at higher figures, according to quality of the purchaser.

GRAIN—The market was not very active. Sales 50 bush common at $1 50 per dozen.

FISH—The market is firm, with a good trade demand. Sales 14 kits shore mackerel at $8 50 per kit. Half barrels were in large demand. Sales of inspections were unchanged.

CHEESE—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The supply was ample. The sales, however, were confined to lots to meet the wants of the city trade. Sales of 25 cases W. R. at 13½@13c. 20 do Goshen at 21@22c and 35 do Hungerford at 19½c.

BACON—The market was not active. Sales 5,000 lbs common at $c 50 per dozen.

LARD—The market is dull, and prices were unchanged. Sales 25 bbls No 1 at $1 85@1 85 P gallon